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ance Requests Israel to Recall Arms Buyer

By James Goldsborough

Jan. 1.—France today asked Israel to recall Adm. Mordochai Limon, chief of the Israeli arms-buying mission in France, for his flight of five gunboats from Cherbourg harbor a week ago. Limon was the only Israeli asked to leave France when Ambassador Walter Eytan called on Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville yesterday. A government communiqué had said earlier that the Israeli delegation would be asked to leave, but that form was an "error," the Foreign Ministry said today.

Two French generals were suspended yesterday for their roles in the affair.

The "request" for Adm. Limon to leave the country is different from an expulsion. He is not a declared persona non grata. Reports from Israel had already indicated that he was to return home early this year. He is reportedly being considered for the post of secretary general of the Defense Ministry.

He was singled out by the French particularly for having signed the contract renouncing Israel's interest in the boats and clearing the way for their sale to Starboat Co. of Panama.

Adm. Limon, who was the captain of the Exodus and other ships that carried Jews to Palestine between 1946 and 1948, had been chief of the Israeli armaments mission here since 1962. He was chief negotiator for major Franco-Israeli contracts totaling well over \$100 million, including the \$67-million Mirage contract of 1966.

When the French established their selective embargo on arms destined for Israel following the six-day war in 1967, Adm. Limon lost none of its importance. Until last January, Israel continued to receive spare parts and so-called "defensive" weapons.

Despite the total French embargo established last January following the Israel raid, in French helicopters, on Beirut airport, Adm. Limon remained here as chief purchasing officer. His post is not likely to be left vacant despite the total embargo. The Israelis said today they did not know who his successor would be.

Mr. Eytan met with Mr. Schuman for ten minutes this afternoon to learn of the French request. The meeting was described as "business-like."

Mr. Eytan made no declaration following the meeting, saying only that he would transmit the French decisions to his government.

No Conversation

The Franco-Israeli coolness was evident at today's traditional New Year's presidential reception for the diplomatic corps. President Georges Pompidou had only a brief handshake for Mr. Eytan, with no conversation exchanged.

French newspaper reaction to the Cherbourg incident was divided today, depending on the newspaper's political line. *Le Figaro* conservative, France had tried to "minimize" the matter. *L'Humanité* Communist, criticized the government for closing its eyes to the arms factor.

Mr. Eytan would not reply to the armistice. Minister Abba Eban, in the discussions with Mr. Eytan, told him that France's desire to play an active role in the search for Middle East peace.

Says He'll Double Army on for War With Israel

By Raymond H. Anderson

Jan. 1.—"Peace" between Egypt, Sudan and Libya, whose leaders called for it tonight, that political, military, economic and cultural cooperation.

This alliance was created in the wake of the collapse of efforts at a summit conference in Rabat to strengthen unity among all the 14 Arab countries in the conflict.

"We do not want war against Israel," said Nasser. In an apparent allusion to the failure of the summit, which broke down when the oil-rich countries with other

Arab countries refused to make substantial financial increases for weapons. Mr. Nasser declared:

"The Arabs are one people, and they will struggle and struggle to break the obstacles that prevent them from taking part in the battle of liberation."

Mr. Nasser's Libyan ally, Lt. Col. Muammar Kaddafi, said at a rally in Libya last week that "Arab reactionaries" were attempting to stop the rally that impeded the progress of the Arab and 500,000 men peoples.

Tonight, the chief of the Sudanese revolutionary regime, Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, said that Sudan would offer full support to Egypt in the struggle against Israel.

Speaking at the rally before President Nasser, Gen. Numeiri said that Sudan and Libya would send troops to take up positions on the Egyptian front. Some Sudanese revolutionaries

Viet Front Is Visited By Agnew

He Sees Troops, Talks to Thieu

By James M. Naughton

SAIGON, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew went into the combat zone here today to tell American troops: "The people back home are pretty darn proud of you and what you're doing over here."

Traveling in a small Army helicopter, the Vice-President went to two forward artillery bases north of Saigon. One of them was only a mile from a road where an American convoy encountered enemy small-arms fire this morning. It included South Vietnamese troops as well as Americans.

At both artillery sites, Mr. Agnew emphasized his belief that the troops were "protecting what we think is the proper course of action for the United States in its world responsibilities."

Standing in a blistering sun, he

said: "Don't be misled by what you may see and read in certain publications. This doesn't reflect the feeling of the American people about the job that's being done by American fighting men in Vietnam."

He said that he understood that you want to get home as quickly as you can. We want to see that happen." But Mr. Agnew added:

"I also know that you don't want to see the sacrifices of so many of your buddies that have given their lives and been seriously injured in protecting what we think is the proper course of action for the United States and its world responsibilities. To simply take off and walk away from a situation, leaving your sons and grandsons to finish something that you didn't have the courage to stick with."

Mingles With Troops

He mingled with the troops, shaking their hands, asking them how the food was. The New Year's meal was sandwiches and inspecting their bivouacs. Most of the soldiers appeared to be delighted with their holiday guest.

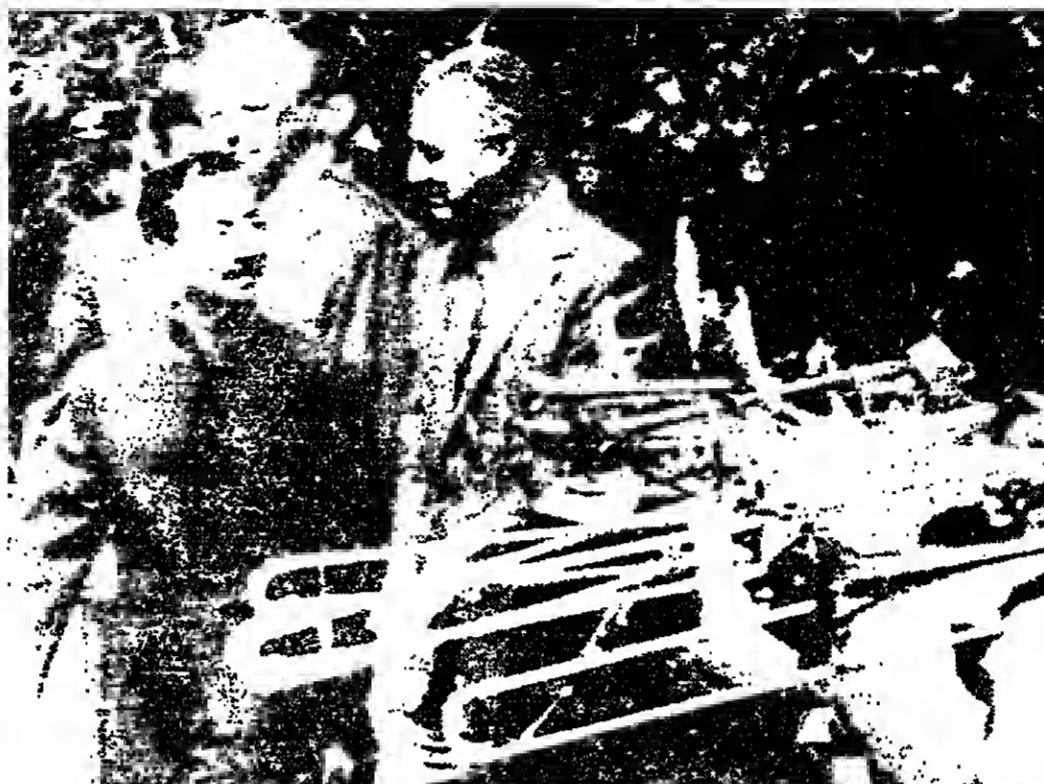
He told the troops he would take back to President Nixon the word that the "resolve is there, and the determination." All the troops need in return, he said, was the continuation of good executive management to work this thing out so that we can get it over with and all go back to being civilians again."

In the trip to the field, the Vice-President was accompanied by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, Gen. William Rosson, the deputy commander of American forces in Vietnam, Navy Comdr. Eugene A. Cernan, an Apollo-16 astronaut, and other members of the vice-presidential party.

Mr. Agnew remained in Manila after her husband made an unscheduled flight to Saigon, departing from the unannounced route of his goodwill mission to ten Asian nations. After the Vice-President rested at an undisclosed location overnight in Saigon, he will rejoin his wife in Taiwan tomorrow morning.

After his Air Force jet landed at Tan Son Nhut Airport in Saigon, Mr. Agnew went immediately to the presidential palace, where he and President Nguyen Van Thieu exchanged New Year's greetings and gifts.

He presented Mr. Thieu with a plaque containing four tiny chips of the surface of the moon and a South Vietnamese flag which was carried on the Apollo-11 lunar landing.



Associated Press

BIG BRASS—A military band plays a welcome tune for Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew as he is welcomed to Saigon by South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky.

Casualties on Both Sides Rise In Vietnam Despite Cease-Fire

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAIGON, Jan. 1 (NYT)—The heavy fighting involving American forces but did not appear part of any significant trend.

The previous week's U.S. death toll of 69 was the third lowest of Cong's cease-fire period drew to a close.

As of noon, with six hours of the allied truce and 12 hours of the enemy ceasefire still to run, the U.S. Command charged the Communists with 21 serious violations. The U.S. put the dead in this period at 13 American soldiers, 13 South Vietnamese, including seven civilians, and 12 enemy troops.

Ten Americans and 37 South Vietnamese were wounded. One enemy soldier was captured and our government soldiers were missing.

The U.S. headquarters casualty summary issued today for the previous week ending last Saturday showed American combat deaths up again to 69 from 65 the previous week. The number of U.S. wounded rose to 157, a drop from 173 the week before.

In the same period, the number of South Vietnamese combat deaths dropped sharply to 42—the lowest weekly total since Oct. 4—from 411 previously.

The number of enemy killed also slipped to 162 from 163 the week before.

The rise in American fatalities and the decrease in government and enemy deaths reflected some

U.S. Population: 204,334,344

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—

The United States entered the new year with a population estimate of 204,334,344.

According to the Census Bureau, this is about 25 mil-

lion more than the United

States population at the end

of 1969.

During 1969, the population

rose 1.6 percent as a result

of about 6,800,000 births,

1,046,000 deaths and 403,000

immigrations.

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Celebrating New Year

London Dances in Fountains, Rio Offers Goddess Gifts

NEW YORK. Jan. 1 (AP)—Several youths, one of them naked, danced in the fountains of London's Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve, while thousands of miles away, in Rio de Janeiro, thousands gathered on Copacabana Beach and made offerings to Iemanja, the sea goddess.

In New York, a huge red-and-white-striped balloon was lofted over Central Park as 3,000 gathered for a city-sponsored New Year's Eve party that featured fireworks, rock music and dancing.

At Times Square, a crowd estimated at more than 100,000, stood together in 24-degree cold to watch the illuminated ball make its descent from atop the Allied Chemical Tower.

And at New York's Waldorf-Astoria last night, tickets sold for \$60.50 a couple to hear Guy Lombardo play "Auld Lang Syne" for the 45th year.

Today, for the first time since he took office ten years ago, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller had to cancel his traditional New Year's Day open house at his Albany mansion because of heavy snow.

At Trafalgar Square, police arrested 11 persons on charges ranging from drunkenness to carrying

Svoboda Asks 'Prudence' of Czech Reds

VIENNA. Jan. 1 (NYT).—In a New Year's broadcast, President Ludvik Svoboda of Czechoslovakia called on the Communist party to work "wisely and prudently" and "in a sensitive approach to people."

Czechoslovak listeners here said that Mr. Svoboda had made a plea for moderation after a Communist party announcement yesterday that extensive new purges were in store.

Informants in Prague and Bratislava reported that the prospects of political upheavals, connected with an advance of hardliners in the party apparatus and the police, had deepened the gloom felt at the year's end.

In his broadcast at noon today, Mr. Svoboda recalled "the joyful and joyless things we experienced" in 1969, and added: "Last year was not simple. It was one of the most difficult and complicated years in the life of our country."

The president did not mention the continued occupation of the country by 80,000 Soviet troops. The 74-year-old former general was one of the Czechoslovak leaders who protested against the Warsaw Pact invasion of August, 1968, but a few days later he signed an accord under duress in Moscow providing for the "temporary" stationing of occupation forces in the country.

Mr. Svoboda told Czechoslovaks in today's message that "we would not be able to solve a single fundamental problem of our further development and our international political position without fully restoring mutual confidence and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries."

The president declared that in 1968 the guiding role of the Communist party had been distinctly strengthened and its leadership consolidated. This was understood here as a clear allusion to the ouster last April of Alexander Dubcek, the former Communist party chief whom Mr. Svoboda had strongly backed during the liberal reform era of 1968, and the Soviet-led intervention.

Mr. Svoboda's broadcast then warned the party that it could not fulfill its role without the trust of the working class, the farmers and the intelligentsia.

This apparent call for broadening the party base was felt by Czechoslovak here to conflict with the present hard-line sectarian tendency to trim the party down to a "firm core," as yesterday's announcement of forthcoming purges had stated.

Decrees in Peru Increase Taxes, Restrict Imports

LIMA. Peru, Jan. 1 (AP).—President Juan Velasco and his cabinet of generals ended the year with a flurry of decrees that gave Peruvians and foreigners a pre-new year headache. The decrees announced yesterday provide:

- New taxes on automobiles assembled in Peru that may force some of the 13 assembly plants to close by the end of 1970.

- A ban on all automobile imports except by diplomats.

- Increases in income taxes for 1970, including an upper limit of 55 percent instead of 35 percent.

- That fishermen and fish oil companies are now subject to taxation.

- A "freedom of the press" law which requires Peruvian ownership of publications and which provides jail terms and fines for a variety of offenses including articles "against state security."

Paradise in the Sun

ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers, fine hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette... a miraculous climate the year round! Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.

5 Dissenters In Athens Get Ford Grants**4 Writers, Painter Share \$35,000 Prize**

NEW YORK. Jan. 1 (UPI).—Four Greek writers and a painter, who are "known to sympathize with the regime" in Athens and refuse to submit work to government censors, will receive a \$35,000 grant, the Ford Foundation announced.

"In each case," said W. McNeil Lowry, foundation vice-president for humanities and arts, "they have broad and buttery jobs. This money will relieve them from these jobs and give them more creative time."

Mr. Lowry said the grant made through the Bi-National U.S. Educational Foundation in Athens, "has nothing to do with politics. We are not trying to build a political cadre of artists. These people were judged solely on their artistic merit."

The grant will be divided between writers Kaya Cicilia, Petros Antoniou, Nikos Cadias, and Stratis Tsikas, and painter Demetres Kokkinidis.

The five artists were among a dozen others who publicly criticized the censorship policy of the military-backed regime in Greece, Mr. Lowry said.

They are known not to sympathize with the regime, but none of them has been arrested or his passport revoked," Mr. Lowry said.

The foundation also announced a \$260,000 three-year grant to help restore art works damaged by it.

Even in Naples, the fireworks catalog only 80 injuries were reported. The Italian radio said the city experienced its most restrained New Year's Eve in years.

Today, as pirotecnicos of broom-bearing garbagemen marched out to sweep away the debris, there

were signs that New Year's Eve had been relatively subdued. Police reported only 100 Romans beaten by crockery or bombed by fireworks. The injuries were fewer than half those reported last year.

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In Tokyo, as midnight bells tolled,

the Japanese ushered in the Year of the Dog, a period said to produce honest, loyal, sociable and good-natured people.

Drawings and pictures of dogs adorned New Year cards in the Japanese capital, giant paper-mache dogs floated over shopping centers and the shelves of stores were filled with toy dogs.

Looting in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES. Jan. 1 (AP).—An estimated 5,000 young New Year's revelers went on a window-smashing and store-locating rampage for two hours in east Los Angeles.

Fifteen young adults were arrested as about 40 sheriff's deputies and highway patrolmen, aided by a helicopter, halted the spree along a mile and a half of four-lane Whittier Boulevard.

No injuries were reported.

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Deaths in W. Germany

FRANKFURT. Jan. 1 (Reuters).—A New Year's reveler here let loose a volley of rifle shots from his window and killed 12-year-old passing by.

Three Moroccans played with a loaded pistol at a New Year's party, and one died with a bullet in the head when somebody pulled the trigger.

In Hamburg a widow of 85 sitting alone at home was killed when a signal rocket smashed into her room.

Tentative Pact Averts Subway Strike in N.Y.

NEW YORK. Jan. 1 (AP).—Mayor John V. Lindsay announced today a tentative agreement on two-year contracts covering 37,000 city bus and subway workers, averting a threatened strike.

Officials refused to comment immediately on the impact the settlement would have on the 20-cent fare but the size of the package—estimated at \$120 million—made an increase almost certain.

William Ronan, chairman of the Transit Authority, said the package could be for an 8 percent increase for the first 18 months of the contract and another 10 percent in the last six months.

Beginning July 1 the TA will assume full payment of pensions. Presently, union members pay 25 percent of the pension contributions, or about \$8 to \$20 a month. The transit workers will receive four-week paid vacation after three years instead of after five.

Agreement followed marathon 22-hour talks under the direction of a three-member mediation panel.

Theodore W. Kheel, chairman of the panel, called the agreement "a triumph of collective bargaining."

An estimated 7.3 million persons ride the subway and buses each weekday.

Children Eat LSD; Parents Charged

SAN FRANCISCO. Jan. 1 (UPI).—The parents of two toddlers who accidentally ate LSD-coated candy were charged yesterday with possession of dangerous drugs and endangering the health of minors.

Police signed a complaint against John R. Wilson, 27, and his wife, Christine, 25, who rushed their youngsters—boy, 2, and a girl, 2—to a hospital last night.

The parents said the children found the candy in the glove compartment of the family car. They said they were given the LSD candy as a Christmas present.

British End Travel Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

travel allowance proved to be a boon for many Britons because it encouraged travel agents to develop low-cost package holidays unavailable before the curbs went into effect. The result was that many people here were able to fly to such places as southern Spain for two weeks for less than \$70, transportation, hotel and meals included.

Tour operators said tonight that while many Britons will still choose the lower cost holidays, many will now be turning to more expensive places and, to more than one vacation a year. One operator said a "British invasion of America" can now be expected.

Beverley Miller, director of the United States Travel Service in London, said British travelers to the United States should double by 1971 with the help of new packages formerly out of reach. He estimated the number of travelers from Britain to the United States this year at 200,000.

Businessmen Benefit

LONDON. Jan. 1 (Reuters).—The new arrangements also signal the end of the complicated V form on which travel agents had to record the foreign currency value of overseas hotel bookings and other overseas services paid for here in sterling.

Businessmen also get a better deal under the new arrangements. They too can now have £300 on demand and if this is not enough they can claim £40 (\$88) a day. At present the limit is £20 a day.

A businessman should have no difficulty in getting foreign currency worth £1,000 (\$4,800) and the Bank of England will even consider requests for more.

It will also now be possible to send gifts in cash to people overseas of up to £300 instead of the present £20. But the government will still not allow an automatic allocation of foreign currency to pay for shares, land, houses, apartments or other capital expenditure abroad.

British Adults Rise Overnight By 3 Million

LONDON. Jan. 1 (UPI).—Three million British teenagers who went to bed last night as minors awoke on this New Year's Day as adults.

Under a new law, all Britons aged 16 to 20 became legally entitled to all the privileges but also the responsibilities of adulthood at one minute after midnight.

They can vote, make a will, enter into installment purchase agreements and marry without their parents' consent.

But they also lose the protection they previously enjoyed as minors. If they default on payment of debts, they can be sued, just like all other adults.

Another important change under the family law reform act gives illegitimate children the same rights of succession as enjoyed by legitimate children when their parents die without leaving wills.

Seven persons were taken to a hospital with serious injuries, including two who panicked and jumped from a balcony.

Sixteen were rescued with fire ladders.

The fire was noticed as some of the home's residents were having their evening meal. Soon afterward the building was enveloped in flames.

Eight Feared Dead In Fire at Berlin

BERLIN. Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Fire



READYING THE NEXT ROUND—Palestinian Liberation Army practicing with live ammunition somewhere in Jordan, according to the caption accompanying this photo.

Gen. Peers, Top Army Prober, Studies My Lai From Copter

QUANG NGAI. South Vietnam, Jan. 1 (AP).—Lt. Gen. William R. Peers, the U.S. Army's chief investigator into the alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, viewed the deserted hamlet today from a glass-bottom observation helicopter.

"It was a very detailed, low-level, paddy-top reconnaissance," an aide said.

The general, who is trying to find out if field officers attempted to cover up the incident, is expected to return to My Lai for a walking tour. There was speculation that he also might visit the slain villagers' graves.

"General Peers is an old infantryman, and he wants to get on the ground to get the feel of the place," a spokesman said. "But for security reasons we can't say when he'll be going."

American Division troops have been in the My Lai area in the last several days to weed out mines, booby-traps and any Viet Cong guerrillas. Five U.S. soldiers have been wounded so far by mines and booby-traps, an officer said.

Although My Lai is deserted, the Viet Cong's 48th Battalion roams the area.

Gen. Peers and his investigators interviewed three more My Lai survivors today. Two said they were wounded in the alleged mass shooting.

First Lt. William L. Calley Jr., 26, former leader of a platoon that took part in the operation, has been charged with murdering 109 civilians. Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, 29, has been charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

Both face courts-martial in the United States, but the Peers panel probe is not connected directly with their trials.

The Peers group has completed most of its search for records and documents relating to the My Lai operation. It now is devoting its time to interviewing witnesses.

"We will interview everyone we can possibly get our hands on," one of the general's aides said.

Tell Put Near 600

SAIGON. Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Marine captain will face a geni court-martial this month on charge of murdering a North Vietnamese prisoner, a Marine spokesman said today.

Capt. Robert W. Poolaw, 31, Anadarko, Okla., is alleged to have killed the North Vietnamese on Operation Durham Peak, Aug. 21 in Quang Nam Prov. near Da Nang.

The most detailed Vietnamese

Kidnappers In Athens Get Appeal

LONDON. Jan. 1 (UPI).—A

Newspaper executive Alex McKay appealed to his wife: kidnappers

again today to tell him what he must do to get her back.

Mr. McKay, 60, deputy chairman of the 6.3 million circulation News

of the World, also called on the services of a spiritualist medium to seek a lead on the disappearance of his wife, Muriel, on Monday.

David Dyer, son-in-law of the missing woman, warned that without medical treatment she was to have received Tuesday, Mrs. McKay, 55, will suffer a deterioration of an arthritic condition.

Mr. McKay, Australian-born deputy of newspaper proprietor Rupert Murdoch, issued a statement saying: "I am willing to do anything within reason to get my wife back."

Please give me your instructions and what guarantee I have that she will be safely returned to me. I have had so many people communicating with me that I must be sure I am dealing with the right person."

The only leads police have received so far are a number of telephoned ransom demands, including one for £1 million and a letter written by Mrs. McKay.

Mr. Dyer told newsmen an unidentified woman medium, asked to work on the case, had said she thought there were three people involved in the kidnapping.

Tour operators said tonight that while many Britons will still choose the lower cost holidays, many will now be turning to more expensive places and, to more than one vacation a year.

Businessmen also get a better deal under the new arrangements. They too can now have £300 on demand and if this is not enough they can claim £40 (\$88) a day. At present the limit is £20 a day.

It will also now be possible to send gifts in cash to people overseas of up to £300 instead of the present £20. But the government will still not allow an automatic allocation of foreign currency to pay for shares, land, houses, apartments or other capital expenditure abroad.

Businessmen Benefit

No More Delays Vowed**Nixon Aides in Court Plea For Sept. Integration Date**

By Peter Milner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—The Nixon administration asked the Supreme Court yesterday to give the South's "uncommitted" school districts until next September to desegregate—and no longer. The administration promised the court that it would then "focus its resources toward making that deadline a reality."

It also told the court that it thought the deadline—two months before next year's congressional elections—could be met.

The administration spelled out its position in a memorandum asking the court to clarify its two-month-old desegregate-at-once decree.

Appeals Court Ruling

Specifically at issue is a decision last month by the Fifth U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans, saying in effect that at once means next September.

Civil rights lawyers are appealing that, arguing that some districts—those for which acceptable desegregation plans have already

been prepared—have no excuse for delaying that long.

The administration has indicated several times since the October desegregate-at-once decision that it would aim for next September. But yesterday's memorandum is far and away its clearest statement of intent since that decree.

There is a note of irony about the administration's argument in favor of an absolute and uniform September deadline. There was just such a deadline in the old Johnson administration desegregation guidelines which Nixon lieutenant renounced last July as "unrealistic."

The administration said yesterday that "the advantages of this uniform approach are evident." It gives everyone time to take the necessary steps but "puts all school boards on notice that there will be no justification for further delay" and "minimizes the need for hearing and deciding the timing issue on a case-by-case . . . basis," the memorandum observed.

The memorandum made no mention of fund cutoffs, a weapon the administration seems to have dropped almost entirely in favor of court orders.

Instead, it promised that if the court sets the September 1970 deadline, "the government will institute suits against individual systems, groups of systems, or states and state officials, as appropriate, to bring remaining school districts under orders of the court . . . and will take all necessary steps to insure compliance with the resulting decree."

The administration mentioned as a possible model the decree it won last month in a statewide suit in Georgia, setting a September 1970 deadline and ordering the state school board to cut off state funds if school districts fail to meet an elaborately spelled-out standard of desegregation.

The Justice Department is happier with the Georgia decree than civil rights groups are. They argue that the decree's desegregation standard could leave a good many all-black schools in some school districts, particularly those with black majorities.

But the issue yesterday was the pace of desegregation, not its shape. The administration noted that its proposal might "appear to accord particular districts too much or too little delay" and said that it was "sensitive to the charge that [the proposed deadline] will sacrifice the rights of some school children for the remainder of this school year."

"But in our view it represents a surer path to a prompt end of the problem," the administration went on. "If, as we now represent, the remaining, uncommitted dual school systems can be required to complete . . . desegregation . . . by September 1970, it will be tragically late, but a difficult and substantial accomplishment will have been won."

Task Force Formed

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 1 (NYT).—A federal task force is forming here in preparation for the opening Monday of more than 200 public schools that have been ordered to completely integrate their classrooms.

The lawyers, marshals and agents of the FBI "will help insure a smooth transition" in the previously segregated systems, a spokesman for the Department of Justice said yesterday.

Frank M. Dunbaugh, a deputy assistant attorney general who will arrive tomorrow to direct their work, also said in Washington that he was convinced "the boards are taking steps to reassess students and teachers" in full compliance with the Supreme Court's recent demand for an immediate end to dual systems in 30 Mississippi school districts.

"It looks as though they will all open on a desegregated basis," Mr. Dunbaugh said after a conference yesterday with Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

However, his optimism contrasted sharply with the predictions of local officials that many of the schools would have only Negro students when the Christmas vacation ends and the second semester begins next week.

Man Bites Man

TEL AVIV, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Two men bit each other in a fight over a dog here yesterday. Abraham Atan, 31, was fined for biting the ear of Andrew Kaplan, 28, who was also ordered to pay a fine for sinking his teeth into Mr. Atan's cheek. A court was told they relented after Mr. Atan kicked Mr. Kaplan's Alsatian dog.

Mrs. Lindsay Regrets Her Husband Seconded Nomination of Agnew

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP).—The wife of Mayor John V. Lindsay says that in 1968 she wasn't happy about her husband's seconding the nomination of Spiro T. Agnew for Vice-President and that in retrospect it looks even worse.

Mary Lindsay sharply criticized the Vice-President yesterday for his remarks last fall about those who participated in antiwar demonstrations. She called his stand "a very one-sided, narrow view."

Mr. Lindsay's stand against the war, she added, has brought him letters of support from all over the country, "including the South." Mr. Lindsay actively supported the Vietnam Moratorium.

In an interview on NBC's "Today" show, Mrs. Lindsay said that to be perfectly honest with you, she wasn't happy about the Lindsay-seconding speech at the 1968 Republican Convention in Miami Beach but she understood the desire to have a liberal Eastern mayor unify the party by seconding Mr. Agnew's nomination.

An alternative she said, might have been Mr. Lindsay competing himself for the nomination, and "he really and truly did not want to."

"In hindsight," she added, "I don't know that I think that it was, perhaps, the most happy occasion, but then again, you know, people do odd things. There is the old saying, 'politics make strange bedfellows . . . they sure make a lot of strange ones, in my book.'



United Press International
CANYON CLIMBER—As the Toronto traffic crawls along 473 feet below him, a window cleaner grabs for the roof ledge of the Simpson Tower and for safety. He and another man were hauled up to the top when their window cleaning cradle jammed under a roof overhang.

Humphrey Admits to Changes In His Outlook Since Election

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Eight hours before the old year died, Hubert H. Humphrey sat down before two reporters and a tape recorder.

"I was running dry. I'm sure I was," he said of the old Humphrey, the spent man who lost his quest for the presidency. "I knew I needed new ideas."

"That's why I'm not sure what I want to do in 1970, whether I want to run for the Senate in Minnesota. I no longer feel the compulsion to defend or advocate."

"I'm enjoying life more and I'm learning a great deal."

"As the kids say," an interviewer interjected, "you've become disestablished."

British Envoy's Acid Verdicts On U.S. Figures in 1939 Barred

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Acid assessments of American personalities by the British Ambassador to Washington just before the outbreak of war in 1939 were disclosed yesterday in hitherto secret Foreign Office documents.

In a detailed report the ambassador, the late Sir Ronald Lindsay, surveyed the Americans, many of whom are still alive and weighed their social graces, political skills, intellectual capacities, backgrounds and even their wives. Stripped of diplomatic niceties, the report combined a cold recitation of biographical fact with touches of wit, savoriness and cruelty.

Few of the Americans included, from President Franklin D. Roosevelt down, escaped some unfaltering characterization in what was called a "revised record of leading personalities in the United States."

Dated Aug. 4, 1939, it did not only with the President and members of the pre-war cabinet but also with newspaper publishers, Supreme Court justices, New York City politicians, businessmen and others.

President Roosevelt was described as a "shaffing character" who seemed to have the strength of an ox and irresistible personal charm. Yet Sir Ronald said, his judgment of man is "open to question and most of his intimate advisers appear to be men of second-rate ability."

This disadvantage is accentuated by two other qualities in his character, he continued. "In the first place, he appears to be extremely obstinate and to dislike opposition, which makes him prefer men who will go along with him and in the second place his intellectual match with Hitler."

"I left Herr Hitler in no doubt of my disappointment," he said. "Right or wrong, I felt that I must play Herr Hitler at his own game."

Prosit

BONN, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—West Germans drank a record 3.34 million gallons of beer in 1969, according to figures published here. This represents 7.67 pints per head, and is a record for West Germany.

Gallup Poll

Mrs. Eisenhower Heads List Of Women Admired by U.S.

Floods Hit Appalachia; Nine Drowned**Los Angeles Freeway Blocked by Mudslide**

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Thousands of Americans spent New Year's Day in temporary shelters as floods struck the Appalachians. In California, crews were trying to reopen the Golden State Freeway blocked by a mudslide—for Rose Bowl traffic.

At least nine persons drowned in the central and southern Appalachians as streams were swelled by melting snow and storms. Kentucky had four deaths, Tennessee three and West Virginia two.

National Guardsmen were summoned to active duty or placed on alert to aid victims. Officials in Harlan, Ky., where more than 300 persons fled rising waters, called the flooding "every bit as bad as 1963," when the area sustained millions of dollars in property damage.

A blizzard swept the Black Hills of South Dakota, marooning holiday travelers, stalled all but emergency traffic and cutting visibility to less than 100 feet. Forty inches of snow fell in the town of Lead.

In Los Angeles, tons of mud, rocks and trees were dumped on the Golden State Freeway near its intersection with the Pasadena Freeway. A pumping station was covered by 40 feet of mud and all eight lanes of the roadway were closed.

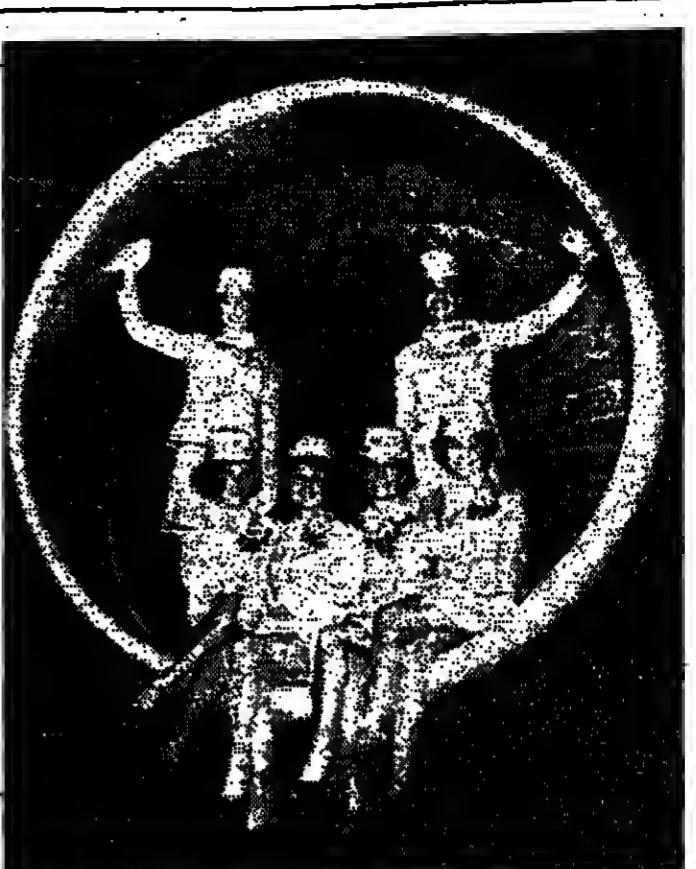
Intermittent light snow was reported in 24 Northern states. A heavy-snow warning was in effect for southeast Montana and travel warnings were posted for central and eastern Montana, eastern Wyoming and western Nebraska. Temperatures were below normal over nearly all the nation.

25 Die in Ceylon Floods

COLOMBO, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Torrential floods in several parts of Ceylon have left at least 26 persons dead, one million homeless and several thousand victims marooned on high ground, according to official figures announced today.

High winds and monsoon rain which caused the disaster showed no signs of easing as the new year began. Weather forecasters predicted more rain in badly hit areas.

The floods have disrupted train, bus and telecommunication services and destroyed food crops.



Associated Press
LIGHT CONFIGURATION—Six Pan American Airways stewardesses grace the giant cowling of a jumbo jet engine to show that they're really in the big time now. Pan Am has recently taken delivery of the Boeing 747, which can carry 362 passengers and 14 stewardesses.

Politics, Management Attract 1st Generation of Astronauts

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—When John H. Glenn announced his candidacy for the Ohio Senate seat recently, it highlighted a fact of life for the older generation of United States astronauts: most of them are doing a little of everything except flying in space.

Two astronauts came back to earth to be White House advisers. One is a newly appointed assistant secretary of state. Another is a corporation president and sometime television personality. Two have taken management jobs at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston. And a few, like Mr. Glenn, are contemplating political careers in their home states.

Those leaving are the pilots selected for the astronaut corps in 1959 and the early 1960s. Now pushing 40 or past it, they are bowing out of active flight duty because of age, the press of younger men wanting a chance to fly, attractive job offers and a desire to try something different.

Psychological Examination

"One does get exhausted being an astronaut," Walter M. Schirra Jr., one of the original seven astronauts, served in Washington for nine years and married an American. When he died in 1965 The Times of London called him a "typical example of the diplomat of the old school."

Role of French

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Other documents made public indicated that the main question to the British on Sept. 2, 1939, was how to declare war in the proper manner and that the main cause of delay was the French.

Mr. Schirra was 45 years old when he made his last flight, in October, 1963, as commander of Apollo-7. He is a veteran also of Mercury and Gemini missions and took an active role in overseeing the rebuilding of the Apollo spacecraft after the launching-pad fire that killed three astronauts in January, 1967.

"My Apollo flight was the first since the accident," Mr. Schirra continued. "I had to be successful, or else the whole program might have folded. That's a very large load to carry. Then when it was over, I got to the point of asking myself—where do I go from here?"

Each of the six Apollo commanders thus far has answered the question in a somewhat different way.

Nothing Worse

Although Mr. Schirra could have stayed in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in some management position, the outgoing pilot said that was not for him. "There's nothing worse than Apollo-31 to get a chance for a moon landing," Mr. Anders said recently.

Touring With Agnew

Col. Thomas P. Stafford, the Apollo-10 commander, has been approached by representatives of both the Republican and Democratic parties in Oklahoma, his home state, about the possibility of a political future. Currently accompanying Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew on his Asian trip, Col. Stafford says he is "basically mid-of-the-road, a little conservative."

For the time being, Col. Stafford has been assigned a managerial position as head of the astronaut office at Houston. He said that, like many of the more prominent astronauts, he often gets lucrative job offers from industry and just recently turned down two offers "with salaries high in the five figures and a piece of the action."

Another Astronaut Who Has Moved Into a NASA Management Job

Although Mr. Schirra could have stayed in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in some management position, the outgoing pilot said that was not for him. "There's nothing worse than Apollo-31 to get a chance for a moon landing," Mr. Anders said recently.

As for Neil A. Armstrong, the Apollo-11 commander who made man's first footprints on the moon, his plans for the future are still to be ill-defined. It is doubted that he will ever fly again in space.

Aldrin to Advise

Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., who accompanied Mr. Armstrong on his moon walk, is expected to become an adviser on long-range mission planning. And Michael Collins, the third member of the crew, left the corps earlier this month to become assistant secretary of state for public affairs.

An exception to the exodus trend is Navy Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr., the first astronaut to make a suborbital test flight, in May, 1961. Capt. Shepard, 46, has come out of medically enforced retirement to command the Apollo-14 crew in a moon-landing flight scheduled for next summer.

The only other member of the original seven on active duty is Air Force Col. L. Gordon Cooper, but he is not expected to get a mission assignment for several years.

Of the Apollo commanders thus far, only Navy Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., the command pilot of Apollo-12, says in no uncertain terms that he will fly in space again.

"I'm still a professional aviator," Capt. Conrad, 39, said after his mission. "I'm headed for the front of the line for another flight."

Navy Tradition Breached

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI).—In the Navy tradition the names of states were reserved for battleships. No longer. The Navy has disclosed that a new 10,000-ton nuclear-powered guided missile frigate will be named the U.S.S. California.

There are no battleships in active service now, although four are in mothballs.

Chromosome May Be Sex Offense Key**Rate of Abnormality High Among Inmates**

By Walter Sullivan

BOSTON, Jan. 1 (NYT).—A study of inmates in an institution for "dangerous" sexual offenders has indicated that any abnormality of the sex chromosomes may predispose a person for such offenses.

This finding led the researcher, Dr. Lawrence Razavi of Stanford University Medical School in California, to propose that the current emphasis on double male chromosomes—the so-called "Y-Y aggressive criminal syndrome"—was misplaced.

Dr. Razavi spoke at a symposium Tuesday on causes of aggression. In a study of sex-determining chromosomes from the blood and skin cells of 83 men at the Bridgewater Treatment Center for Sexual Offenders in Massachusetts, Dr. Razavi found the abnormality 35 times higher than in the general population.

Blueprint of the Body

The chromosomes are bundles of genetic material that appear during cell division. Together, they contain a blueprint of the entire body. Normally, a human cell has 23 pairs of chromosomes—one set derived from each parent.

In the female, the sex-determining pair are both of one type—the X chromosome. The male carries one X and one larger version, termed the Y chromosome.

However, Dr. Razavi pointed out, an individual may have in some cells as many as five X chromosomes or as many as three Y chromosomes. Or he may have one X and no Y at all.

In recent years, attention has focused on evidence that men with two Y chromosomes, instead of one, are more apt to behave in an anti-social manner.

Some Claim Insanity

This has figured in several court cases where defendants claimed insanity because of this condition. However, Dr. Razavi said that none of the sex chromosome abnormalities could be used for specific diagnosis.

In some individuals, he said, it appears that only the blood cells are abnormal—not those of the brain or sex glands. This could be because the blood-forming cells were damaged in some way, but not other cells. Such a person would not behave abnormally, Dr. Razavi said.

In other individuals the damage was congenital or occurred to immature cells that later differentiated to form brain and blood cells. Such a person might be abnormal in behavior.

Dr. Razavi found that a number of the

Page 4—Friday, January 2, 1970 *

Hail and Farewell

It is hard to believe that popular prophets at the close of 1959 were hailing this now faded decade as the "Golden Sixties." The label no doubt was another of those triumphs of hope over experience without which the human race might find it hard to keep going, but it had a certain plausibility, too.

Looking back, one can see why the expectations of the country rose with the passing of the Fifties. Born in the frustrating Korean war, that decade saw America explode the first hydrogen bomb and Russia quickly equal thefeat, to give the world its first sense of possibly imminent and total destruction. It saw Stalin's Byzantine death, hopefully followed by the beginnings of Soviet enlightenment, and then, cruelly, by the crushing of the Polish and Hungarian rebellions. It saw the face of hate in Little Rock. And, worst of all, it saw the blight of McCarthyism—for a time the willingness of a free people to acquiesce in the loss of their freedom.

In prospect the Sixties were bound to look good. If they have not turned out to be quite what the prophets expected, the decade has nevertheless been a great as well as an awful period. Over it all the Vietnam war has hung like a baneful smog, concealing the good, emphasizing the bad and somehow distorting both. No one can look back without a shudder on a decade that has seen 40,000 Americans killed in a cause that, valid or not in its origins, can now scarcely even be discerned. But the very war itself has unleashed a torrent of self-criticism which, if it can be controlled and channeled, may yet be the saving of us all.

* * *

Equally hard for white Americans to bear is the enforced awareness that what they thought was adequate progress toward racial justice has been neither adequate nor tolerable—and that much more will be required of them if the country is not to move perhaps fatally toward what the Kerner Commission described as "two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."

It is these strains, environmental and racial, that will have to be eased in the Seventies, just as the cold war of the Fifties was, to some degree, eased in the decade just passed. As for the prospects of success, pessimists are to be found on every hand, and their dark views are all too easy to adopt. Besides contemplating the painful pressures of environment and race, the country goes into the new year struggling against inflation, fighting a wretched and unpopular war, and with a somewhat seedy morale. Vietnam, the murder of three national leaders, political ugliness, riots and arson—all these have scarred the national spirit.

Nevertheless, of all the "isms" in the world of human affairs, pessimism undiluted by hope is the least useful—and next to it is optimism untempered by caution. For forecasting purposes neither stance is in the least reliable. To George Orwell, looking back, the decade of the Thirties, born in the euphoric certainty of a quick return to "normalcy," was "a scenic railway ending in a torture-chamber." The Sixties, launched in effect with the high inaugural hopes of John F. Kennedy, have gone almost, but not quite, as sour. May the Seventies, entered solemnly and with trepidation, confound the prophets as thoroughly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Delusive Tax Cut

President Nixon has bowed to the political realities by signing the tax bill, but the millions who congratulate themselves on the prospect of tax saving in the 1970s are likely to find themselves paying a heavy price in the depreciated buying power of their dollars.

Inflation is already cutting six cents a year out of the value of the dollar, and the administration's own anti-inflation program has proved more effective in slowing down the economy than it has in arresting the rise in retail or wholesale prices. The new tax law, heightens the danger that the new year will see the worst of all national economic conditions, a combination of recession and continued steep inflation.

Given that prospect, the part of the tax bill that comes closest to equity—although Congress had no business making it a hostage in the tax measure—is the 15 percent

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Frozen Decade

The 1960s were a frozen decade for Europe. Because of the determination of President de Gaulle there was no progress toward the unification of Europe and no enlargement of the Common Market. France even withdrew from NATO and fractured thereby the unity of European defense.

The 1970s are correspondingly a decade of opportunity for Europe. The new Social Democratic government in Germany has a position of great strength and is both moderate and constructive. The new government in France still rests on the old Gaullist majority in the Assembly but is probably the best administration of the center and right-wing France has had for many years.

It is therefore apparent that the prospects for the political unification of Europe, either with or without Britain as a partner, are more favorable for the 1970s than at any previous time.

—From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 2, 1920

PARIS—From the commencement of the hostilities against China, Japan has never ceased to astonish the old civilized world and certainly there are still surprises to come. Everyone believed, and the experts were unanimous on this point, that the campaign would necessarily be of limited duration and would be stopped by the winter. Well, the winter has come and the Japanese armies still continue to advance, with all of their needed supplies right behind them. The armies of Europe might well take a lesson from the Japanese armies.

—From *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 2, 1920

PARIS—The continued heavy rains of yesterday sensibly swelled the waters of the Seine and intensified apprehensions of a major flood in Paris. In the morning the river had attained a height of 5.38 meters at the Austerlitz Bridge. By 2 p.m. it had increased to 5.51 meters, and the authorities warned the public to expect the waters to reach 6.20 in the course of tomorrow. The rise or fall of the river during the next week depends largely, naturally, on the weather conditions, and the forecasts are not too optimistic.



'Man, We're Really Living High.'

Nixon's First Year

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—This is bound to be a time of reflection for President Nixon. He has almost completed his first year in the White House. He will be 57 years old on Jan. 9, and he undoubtedly has more support at home and abroad now than he had when he took the oath of office. This is something to think about.

At the same point, a year after the 1964 election, President Johnson now tells us that he was counting the days until he could retire to private life, but whether we believe him or not, it is a fairly good guess that Nixon, though he will be just past 60 at the end of his first term, is not likely to be spending much time at San Clemente these next few days thinking about his farewell speech.

His situation and temperament are quite different from Johnson's. He has a better chance of winding up the war by the end of his first term than Johnson had. His political outlook is much better, for the Democratic party organization is now chaotic and leaderless. He is in good health, and not subject to the fits of euphoria and depression which confused Johnson, and the accident of time may very well be on his side.

Presidents have a way of thinking about their place in history shortly after they get into the White House and Nixon is not likely to be an exception to this rule. For the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated in 1976, in the last year of what would be his second term, if he runs and wins, and this event is bound to be an increasingly powerful and unifying influence in the hands of

whatever President is in the White House from 1973 to 1976.

The plans for the bicentennial are now centered on the White House. Long before the 1972 presidential election, a vast organization will be put in motion in every state, city and county to achieve specific goals by July of 1976. The theme is already clear: whatever our differences, social, economic or political, let's plan and work in these next few years to make some visible progress where we live toward the ideals of the American Revolution.

It may seem strange, with all the other problems before the President right now, but the news that San Clemente these next few days thinking about his farewell speech.

Confronted by these problems, he is playing for time, appealing his supporters and his opponents, offering peace in Vietnam and dollars. Civil disorder in this country seemed to grow steadily more commonplace and more violent; and inflation more constant and more severe. Taken together, the disruptive forces of the war, violence and inflation, all apparently uncontrolled, seriously undermined the self-confidence of this country and its people.

Because the members of the disturbed majority divided their votes in 1968 between Mr. Nixon and a right-wing demagogue, George Wallace, yielding the new President only a minuscule margin of victory and leaving the national government divided, his prospects for demonstrating the capacity to govern in his first year did not appear to be bright.

Mr. Nixon has failed, so far, to control the forces of inflation which are seriously jeopardizing the growth and stability of the economy. If that failure continues into his second year in office, it seems certain to cost him and his party heavily in the midterm elections.

But, most importantly, it failed because of two classic errors by the intellectual leaders themselves.

They refused to recognize that Mr. Nixon had already reversed the Vietnam policy of the previous administration and was moving toward the disengagement they sought.

Second, they proved less skillful than their antagonist, Mr. Nixon, in "interpreting what the silent people think," to return to Mr. White's useful phrase. The "more important thinkers" thought the country would demand immediate withdrawal from Vietnam; Mr. Nixon judged, and judged rightly, that a strong majority would support a gradual disengagement in return for some hope of a longer peace.

The intellectual community has come out of this battle with deep wounds, and self-doubts that are as serious as they are well-merited. Many of its members are rethinking their assumptions about the society and their role in it. Many are worried, not only about their influence on the society, but about the tolerance they need from that society in order to survive. Their worries are well-justified.

What is not so clear is what the victor makes of his victory. In my view, it would be very serious if Mr. Nixon were not equally concerned about the long-term consequences of his effort to "govern the country against the grain of what its more important thinkers think." His success so far has its built-in perils.

Pluses and Minuses

Nixon's Silent People

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Early this spring, when he was finishing the 1968 edition of "The Making of the President," author Theodore H. White reflected on one of the many paradoxes that marked that election year. "Never," he said, "have the American leading cultural media, its university thinkers, its influence makers been more intrigued by experiment and change, but in no election have the mute masses more completely separated themselves from such leadership and thinking."

"Mr. Nixon will now be judged by how well he meets the demands of the October and November anti-war demonstrations. These were, in a fundamental sense, an effort by the intellectual elite of the country to obliterate the 1968 election results and take from the President his mandate to govern."

If one accepts that premise, at least for the sake of argument, then it is clear that Mr. Nixon has achieved a considerable success in his first year in office.

He has shown, at least so far, that the country can be governed—that the authority of the state can be used to achieve some of the goals of this society, that America need not be tossed helpless on the tide of events. After the frenzy and violence that scarred this nation from the early 1960s to the end of 1968, even a partial recovery of that vital sense of self-control and mastery of affairs is no small achievement.

The previous administration lost the confidence of the country because it appeared unable to check three destructive forces. The Vietnam war looked endless and endlessly more costly in lives and dollars. Civil disorder in this country seemed to grow steadily more commonplace and more violent; and inflation more constant and more severe. Taken together, the disruptive forces of the war, violence and inflation, all apparently uncontrolled, seriously undermined the self-confidence of this country and its people.

Because the members of the disturbed majority divided their votes in 1968 between Mr. Nixon and a right-wing demagogue, George Wallace, yielding the new President only a minuscule margin of victory and leaving the national government divided, his prospects for demonstrating the capacity to govern in his first year did not appear to be bright.

Mr. Nixon has failed, so far, to control the forces of inflation which are seriously jeopardizing the growth and stability of the economy. If that failure continues into his second year in office, it seems certain to cost him and his party heavily in the midterm elections.

Still, after his first year in the White House, we must know when he reflects at San Clemente that more people admire his tactics than his policies, and that he is doing better in the polls than in the bicentennial plans. Here politics and history come together. Maybe a new "spirit of '76" may overcome or at least moderate, all his present problems.

Part Reformer

Anyway, at the end of his first year, the President must know that he has dealt more effectively with the politics of his problems than he has dealt with the problems themselves. He has dealt with the opponents of the war, but not with the young moderate critics of the past, but has come to the end of his first year in the White House as a successful opponent of the youthful rebellion.

This will give him something to think about during his vacation and his 57th birthday party in San Clemente, and the chances are that he will take refuge in time—in playing the political game for another term, and getting a chance to stay in office for another four years, when the war in Vietnam may be over and the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence may produce a new spirit of unity among the people.

The Nixon paradox is that he not only knows this, and sincerely wants to help, but is trapped by his past.

He thinks of himself as a reformer, but is regarded by his party as a symbol of the status quo. He would like to go along with the young moderate critics of the past, but has come to the end of his first year in the White House as a successful opponent of the youthful rebellion.

This will give him something to think about during his vacation and his 57th birthday party in San Clemente, and the chances are that he will take refuge in time—in playing the political game for another term, and getting a chance to stay in office for another four years, when the war in Vietnam may be over and the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence may produce a new spirit of unity among the people.

As a consequence, there is now a better prospect than there was

Letters

Greek Label

Allen Wenger's reckless use of the word "fascist" to describe Greece after April 21, 1967, demonstrates the kind of circular thinking used by "pin-a-label-on-them" activists throughout the world.

Key features of fascism are completely absent from Greece, like state control over industry and commerce, but Mr. Wenger wants to make a point and apparently thinks he proves it by reaching for a handy, though misleading epithet.

In disputing that anti-Communists would ever "consider bandying" with the Russians, he apparently is too young to remember the Soviet-German non-aggression pact of August 24, 1939, which left the world's leftists in a stupor, not to mention numerous other examples since then.

As for elections, the majority in a democracy can be tragically misguided, as when the U.S. voted for Johnson in 1964 so as to "bring

the boys home" from Vietnam. Sometimes, in other words, elections don't work if you want to avoid having a "dying nation" as the song from "Eh!" aptly puts it.

Greece will have elections when outsiders like Mr. Wenger and the Council of Europe stop trying to help Greeks run their own house, which they are very capable of doing by themselves.

N. C. CUMMINS.

Athens.

Hungry Majority

Great Gazebo! Arthur Sutherland's idea for a new feast day to be called "Agnew's Day" is a monstrous one. Just think, we could banquet on "pickled pig effete," "scorn on the sow's womb" if all down with a bottle of "good red wine."

And maybe I propose as a date for this feast, April 19?

GEORGE DIACON.

Rome.

INTERNATIONAL

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Capital of Luxembourg Gets First Woman Burgomaster

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Miss Flesch, 32, a graduate of a college, has just become the first woman burgomaster of the capital of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Miss Flesch is energetic, youthful and an international swimmer. As a member of Luxembourg's fencing team she is part in the Olympic Games from Tokyo and Mexico.

After the war, which she spent in France, she went to the United States and took a bachelor of arts degree at Wellesley College, and a master's degree at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Moved to Brussels

In 1948 she applied for an assignment as a Luxembourg diplomatic, but Luxembourgers, at that time preferred their women to stay in the kitchen or to look after the children. Her application was turned down, so she moved to Brussels and joined the staff of the European Common Market, a member of the Council of Ministers' Administration.

Six years later, she was elected to the Luxembourg City Council and was appointed one of Luxembourg's members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Last year she won a seat on the Luxembourg City Council and was picked mayor for 1970.

The new mayor wears her hair short, her clothes are simple, her job acceptable to youth."



Colette Flesch

shoes are flat. In addition to fencing she plays golf and tennis and rides.

Miss Flesch says she likes "the American straightforward approach" and dates her decision to enter politics to her U.S. student days.

"A commitment to politics appears to me as the only constructive way to criticize and improve the present world," she says. "I took an option to enter politics in the '60s, in the first years of the Kennedy administration."

Six years later, she was elected to the Luxembourg City Council and was appointed one of Luxembourg's members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Last year she won a seat on the Luxembourg City Council and was picked mayor for 1970.

The new mayor wears her hair short, her clothes are simple, her job acceptable to youth."

Obituaries

Theodor Reik Dies at 81, Author and Protege of Freud

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Theodor Reik, 81, one of the pupils of Sigmund Freud and the author of many books on psychoanalysis including "Living with the Third Man," died yesterday.

An impoverished 22-year-old psychology student at the University of Vienna, he met Freud in 1912 and professed his neurology at the school, who had just published "Interpretation of Dreams." They took up an immediate and devoted friendship, which lasted until his death in 1938.

Reik became a pupil, protege, under and defender of Freud. In his own right, he became one of the titans of psychoanalysis, master of theory and technique, made important contributions to the development of both.

His fundamental contributions, elaborated in 50 books, three considered especially significant: the importance of creative intuition in analysis; the role of occlusion in human relations; and relation of love to sex.

According to Dr. Reik's view, there is an essential interaction in analysis between the unconscious of the patient and his analyst; and that the analyst by his creative intuition—"the third man"—can sense the unspoken and unconscious thoughts of his patient and turn them to therapeutic ends.

"Masochism in Modern Man," Dr. Reik said was his masterpiece. He proposed that the masochist is basically a pleasure-seeking person. Masochism, he argued, revelation of universal need; the masochist "degrades and humiliates and often gratifies himself (for) only one aim: to be

it is not only willing but eager to sacrifice everything else to take a risk and punishment of every if he can only gain this end," Reik wrote.

Sexual masochism, he believed, is important sociological and medical phenomenon. One incentive he gave was that of the stigmatized, who sought glory through defeat."

For sex, Dr. Reik denied in "Psychology of Sex Relations" all neuroses have a sexual basis. He suggested, come to be because of a weakness in the "A neurosis is an emotional disturbance caused by a shake-up of the self-trust and self-confidence of a person," he wrote. "For its part, is not an offshoot of the sex drive but rather of it, fighting it and finally killing it."

He gave this definition of love: "Love is founded on a disaffection with oneself. It is an urge to escape from oneself in a better, an ideal self. Love imagines that he has hit in his object. Is love thus illusion? Of course it is, but is not the most significant about it. Illusions are also real realities. Freud called it an illusion, but he did not that it was a great education in the history of man."

Love is an attempt to be a piece of a dream-world reality."

Reik was among the most able writers on psychoanalysis:istic, witty, free of technical jargon. Some examples:

would be superstitious to tell that the proper study of man is man. She will never interested in anything else," he said.

have come across some women analytic practices who lacked the of being ostracized. They were emotionally perverted, masochistic, homosexual or neurotic.

one should ever have guilt about his thoughts. "If you before Tiffany's window and to steal some odds and ends, a reason for regret, feeling more guilty your thoughts

Absenteeism Cuts British Port Activity

Hangovers, Holidays, Flu Possible Factors

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—The after-effects of New Year festivities today combined with Britain's flu outbreak to cut work in ports, post offices and the motor car industry.

Officially or unofficially, thousands of workers took a day off, causing trains to run late and ships to stand idle. Coal fields had an approved holiday except in South Wales, where about one-third of 30,000 miners were absent anyway.

Some management blamed the holiday spirit. But a spokesman for the big Plessey Telecommunications Group, assessing the 30 percent absenteeism at one plant, took a cautious line.

"I can imagine a type of person

who might wake up with a New Year hangover and call it flu. But so far as we know, it is in fact influenza, that is causing the absenteeism," he said.

Port Slowed Down

At Manchester, only 100 of the 1,500-man port labor force in the big Northwest industrial center reported for work. At Hull in northeast England, a maritime link with Scandinavia and Northern Europe, activity came to a standstill with 3,000 longshoremen absent. In Liverpool, only 250 longshoremen turned out.

Some car firms in the west Midlands, hard hit by absenteeism last year, decided to close today.

Strong criticism of dock workers for staying away came from James Leggate, representing Liverpool port employers.

For 20 years, he said, dock workers in the area had refused to work on Jan. 1. But it was going too far when 7,000 of them refused to work on New Year's Eve as well, he said.

"It is time the Liverpool dock workers realized what damage they are doing," Mr. Leggate said.

Train, bus and commuter services were slowed by the wave of influenza cases. More than 20 suburban trains were canceled in the London area. Second-class mail service was slowed and ambulance services reduced.

Hospitals in London and south-east England reported a slight increase in the numbers of flu cases admitted. In Birmingham, nurses off duty through sickness numbered 450, more than 25 percent of the nurses in the city.

Meanwhile, the Department of Health reported that nearly 700 persons died of flu or its consequences during the week that ended on Dec. 27.

A department spokesman said that 21 persons died in the comparable week of 1968, although deaths reached 293 in the peak week of the 1967-68 flu outbreak.

The spokesman said that the epidemic might have reached its height in the south, Midlands and north of England at the end of last week.

Ginsberg's Obscenity Upheld in U.S. Court

MIAMI, Jan. 1 (UPI)—A federal judge ruled yesterday that beat poet Allen Ginsberg was denied his civil rights when officials cut off his reddit two-weeks ago for allegedly using "four-letter words."

Tobias Simon, a civil rights attorney, said that he was "delighted" with the decision by U.S. District Court Judge C. Glyde Wilson.

The judge ordered the city of Miami to reschedule an appearance by Mr. Ginsberg at no extra cost at the Miami Marine Stadium or a similar place as soon as possible. Mr. Ginsberg was reading poetry at the waterfront Marine Stadium on Dec. 20 when a stadium official became offended and cut off his microphone and began piping music through the public address system.

Ayah Formally Quits Politics

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Ousted President Ayub Khan has formally quit politics, the leader of his Pakistan Muslim League said today as the regime lifted its ban on open politics in the country.

Fazlul Quader Chowdhury, acting president of the party which Mr. Ayub led from 1962 until the military took over his regime last March, said the group would elect another president within 45 days.

He said Mr. Ayub, who lives at a villa in nearby Islamabad, had turned over all powers in a letter to him.

Richard Benjamin

Salvatore Baccaloni

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Metropolitan Opera singer Salvatore Baccaloni, 63, described as the "greatest scene stealer in the business," died here yesterday.

The 320-pound Rome-born basso performed with the Met for 22 years. Conductor Arturo Toscanini persuaded him in 1955 to specialize in comic roles.

After a debut in Rome, Mr. Baccaloni sang in provincial opera houses. Toscanini heard him and got him to join La Scala in Milan where he sang for 15 years. He made his Met debut in 1940.

III Man Can't Afford Costs in U.S., Is Returning to Socialized Holland

ARCADIA, Calif., Jan. 1 (UPI)—A kidney machine patient who came to the United States from the Netherlands 13 years ago is going back—because he can't afford to live here.

"There's just no way I can do it," he said at his home here. "It's just too expensive to stay any longer."

Mr. Van Der Sande, who is married and has two children, went on the kidney machine last March 15. He has run up \$25,000 in medical bills.

"I love this country and so does my family but this is something that has to be done," he said. "I tried every angle and there just isn't any way I can remain."

Mr. Van Der Sande is still a Dutch citizen, so he can return to Holland and be taken care of under that country's socialized medicine program. He spends 24 hours a week on the kidney machine.

"I found out three weeks ago that the government of Holland would take care of my medical expenses," he explained. "That was when I made my final decision to go."

Before his kidney quit functioning, Mr. Van Der Sande was a controller for a real estate development firm. He earned \$12,000 a year.



At a course in Japanese cooking at the Tsuji School, a professor demonstrates traditional way of cutting up live carp, according to a ritual developed 500 years ago. The directions are among the texts kept in Japan's Shinto shrines.

Schooling Japan in Cooking

By Naomi Barry

O-SAKA, Japan, Jan. 1—You can never count on where culture is going to make a stand.

Classical French cuisine of the 18th and 19th-century variety may be dying out in the home country, but it is being kept alive in Japan.

The protective guardian is an elderly 88-year-old Japanese, Shizo Tsuji, who works according to the exacting rules of Georges and Escoffier.

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The other night the ambassador and company were served a dinner beginning with a consommé chasseur in which were tiny profiteroles, the size of a thumbnail, filled with foie gras.

A now almost forgotten delicacy called for a purée de grises, but Tsuji apologized with his staff. "I look over their shoulders and say, 'Tsuji, you are a good cook.'"

"A chef must learn patience," Tsuji said.

Tsuji's students get a thorough grounding in Japanese, Chinese and French cuisines. All the French classes are conducted in French, in a kind of culinary Berlitz system.

Lessons from the past are part of the training. Pupils must copy ancient paintings by making mosaics, using thousands of colored sesame seeds.

"A chef must learn patience," Tsuji said.

His students study French causes as defined by Escoffier and Urbain Dubois, another 19th-century master. The textbook for day-to-day cooking is "La Cuisine de Mme. Saint-Angel" who was France's Fanny Farmer. Graduates generally leave school with a choice of three good job offers.

Tsuji's courses may be classified, but the teaching techniques are an expression of Japan's electronics industry. In the demonstration room for head television screens so that each student gets a close-up view of the professor at work.

Meanwhile, in his office, Tsuji can watch proceedings on a monitor. All lectures are taped so they may be played back to anyone who wants to do a little individual boozing up.

Tsuji himself cooks and works to recordings of Bach and Mozart, races around in a Jaguar, has a test kitchen and reception dining-room that cost

an estimated \$100,000. But his success story is based on an old Japanese custom: a man who has no son adopts a son-in-law.

Tsuji was planning to repeat this menu for a gathering of important Osaka matrons, all over 50, who were coming to the party in ceremonial kimono and obi. The ladies were going to be treated to an extra dish, coquilles Saint-Jacques with lobster meat, a specialty of a long-disappeared Paris restaurant.

Lessons in French

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Tsuji himself cooks and works to recordings of Bach and Mozart, races around in a Jaguar, has a test kitchen and reception dining-room that cost

\$30,000. Stake

. His prospective father-in-law staked him to \$50,000, with the proviso that Tsuji come into the family as a business partner as well as a husband.

So Tsuji flew off on a Grand Tour that lasted four years, ate in the great restaurants on all continents, and became friends with most of the owners and chefs. He still makes two field trips yearly and estimates that he has been around the world 24 times.

Whichever he is at home in Osaka, he gets up at 5 a.m. For three hours he researches and writes. He has published nine books that have been best sellers. At 8:30, he confers with his staff. "I look over their shoulders and see if everybody is OK." The rest of the morning he flashes around the school.

And every day he goes out for lunch to a favorite restaurant to eat sashimi, raw fish and rice. "In my opinion, there is no French food in Japan like mine. But personally, I like Japanese food best."

PARIS MOVIES

'Goodbye, Columbus'—Amusing Lampoon

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 1—Philip Roth's "Portnoy's Complaint" said by its publishers to be "the funniest book on sex ever written," has been maintaining a high place on the American best-seller list, while a screen version of the author's earlier novel, "Goodbye, Columbus," has been packing the movie houses across the United States. It is now on show here (in English) at the Publicis Champs-Elysées and the Publicis Saint-Germain. Despite a slick and sprightly style of narration, it can scarcely qualify as "the funniest film ever made."

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Argentine Peso Takes On a Weightier Look

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Argentine government today lopped two zeros off the end of its money denominations, making 100 pesos worth one.

No devaluation is involved. The purpose is simply to restore the prestige of the national monetary unit and ease bookkeeping and accounting procedures by exchanging the old peso for a new one worth 100 times as much as France did with the new franc ten years earlier to the day.

The peso thus will go from an exchange rate of 350 to the U.S. dollar to 3.5.

The intended changeover was announced early in 1969 and a

decree making it official was issued April 18.

Bank Holiday
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Argentine banks started a five-day holiday yesterday to smooth the launching of the new notes and coins. Stock exchanges and other business centers are also closed.

To counter the possibility of error, the government has ruled that all price tags and advertisements must show prices in both the old and new currencies.

Berger Confirms It Favors Offer From German Co.

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—The British paint group, Berger, Jensen and Nicholson (BJN), which is the subject of rival takeover bids by West Germany's Farwerke Hoechst group and the U.S. Sherwin-Williams concern, has confirmed that it favors the German offer.

This followed clarification about the intentions of the Reed Paper group of London and its arrangements with Hoechst.

A statement said that Reed and Hoechst intend to form a joint company in Britain to provide a vehicle for joint enterprises to be agreed between them.

In view of these arrangements, Reed said it will not exercise its option to acquire up to 50 percent of any BJN shares which may come into the ownership of Hoechst.

Multi-Million New Year Bonuses Given by IMF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Member nations of the International Monetary Fund today received multi-million-dollar New Year's gifts in the form of a brand-new kind of money.

The funds come from the first distribution of a new international reserve asset with the somewhat awkward name of Special Drawing Rights.

The fund is distributing \$3.5 billion worth of SDRs to the 105 of the 115 IMF members having signed up for the new plan. The U.S. share, about \$500 million, is the largest single allocation; it is like that of all the others, based on its present quota in the fund.

The exact amount countries will get depends on how the quota-weight-to-signing-members formula works out, and the IMF hopes to have a final list tomorrow.

Invisible Asset.

The new reserve asset, the first man-made international money, is being created by a stroke of the pen. No one will ever see an SDR, but each nation's allocation will exist only on the IMF books.

But if the money is invisible,

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Hans von Finegge

First National City Bank has promoted to vice-president Hans von Finegge, in charge of Citibank German operations, and Warren Hutchins, of the bank's London office. Frederick Pettit, a charge of the Netherlands and John T. Rogarty, in charge of finance, have been named resident vice-presidents.

Canrad Precision Industries of New York has named Alexander Progel, general agent for European countries, to be headquartered in Paris.

William S. McCalmon has been named managing director, European operations, for Memorex Corp., to be headquartered in Maidenhead, England. Mr. McCalmon, formerly manager of north European operations for Control Data, replaces Jim R. Eastling who returns to the United States in a management position with Memorex Equipment.

James S. Duesenberry, a Harvard professor of economics, has been named chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and Emerson E. Higdon, president of Maytag Co., as been named chairman of the Chicago Fed. Chairmen of the other ten Fed banks have been appointed.

AFCA
watch it go

Changes at Chase Bank

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—In an internal reorganization at Chase Manhattan Bank, David Rockefeller has decided to assume the role of elder statesman, while retaining the title of chairman and chief executive officer.

Mr. Rockefeller will be divorced from day-to-day operations, Chase officials said, but he will continue as the final arbiter of bank policies.

Herbert P. Patterson, Chase's 44-year-old president, has emerged in the reorganization as unquestionably the man who is "running the bank" on all but the most major questions.

"Herb is the guy who decides what gets up to the Supreme Court [that is, to Mr. Rockefeller]," a senior Chase official said yesterday. "David is still the boss," he warned, "and the best way to find that out is to forget it for a while."

As part of the reorganization, Charles A. Agnew, Chase's colorful and sometimes controversial executive vice-president in charge of operations, has taken early retirement at age 60.

Robert J. Follock, long Mr. Agnew's chief deputy, has been appointed executive vice-president to take over the operations division.

Barry F. Sullivan, vice-president

in charge of Chase operations in England—who is widely regarded as a "comer" in the Chase organization—is due to come back from England to be Mr. Follock's deputy.

SEC Asks for Views on Commission Rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has asked the major U.S. stock exchanges for more detailed information on their views of proposed changes in the commissions they charge.

The SEC, as part of a continuing study, called yesterday for briefs by Feb. 2 on varying commission charges for different types of "unbundling" or separating the charges for services now covered by minimum commissions. It said it would schedule new oral arguments later to update reports from hearings held in July.

The request was the latest step in the SEC's effort to guide the exchanges and their member stock brokers toward a revision of their pricing system that will be acceptable to everyone concerned, including the Justice Department's antitrust division.

A spokesman for the New York Stock Exchange said the exchange would have no immediate comment on the SEC action, inasmuch as the exchange had not yet had an opportunity to study it.

Study Under Way. In its statement, the SEC acknowledged that an NYSE committee was studying commission rates.

The study is expected to be completed soon and will be submitted to the exchange's board of governors for action in the spring.

Displacing Gold.

Eventually, it is generally agreed, SDRs will assume a greater importance than gold in the system and may even lead to abandonment of gold altogether as a monetary metal.

It has already been decided to create \$3.5 billion of SDRs in 1970, 1971 and 1972. That will amount to about one-quarter of total current monetary gold holdings. Assuming a continued sizable annual creation of SDRs, it would not be many years before there will be more SDRs than gold.

And unlike gold, which has flowed into reserves on a haphazard basis, SDRs can be created in the amount collectively deemed necessary to meet the world's needs.

Grand Union Co. Profits, Sales Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Net third-quarter earnings of Grand Union Co. increased 14 percent from the 1968 period to record levels, Charles G. Rodman, company president, reported.

The large food and general merchandise retailing chain also set a record in net earnings for the nine months to Nov. 29, amounting to \$10.95 million, or \$1.65 a share. This was up 16 percent from the \$8.45 million, or \$1.44 a share, earned in the similar 1968 period. Sales reached a new peak of \$19.27 million, compared with \$17.01 million, in the period last year.

For the third quarter, net earnings were \$2.72 million, or 57 cents a share, against \$2.23 million, or 49 cents a share, for the similar period last year. Sales reached a record ahead of \$20.08 million, or 8 percent, a year ago.

"Many people make a living from the invisibility of this market," carp one knowledgeable broker. "If you have only one or two guys making a market in a stock, they can do almost anything they want."

Such statements may exacerbate abuses in the market, but they indicate just how important the public spotlight of Nasdaq may turn out to be.

Nasdaq could provide the basis for more research into and security analysis of OTC issues.

And, as one investigator for the Securities and Exchange Commission commented, "disclosure is the name of the game in regulation. It goes without saying that we're in favor of increased visibility for any stock market."

The center of Nasdaq activity

is many miles from Wall Street, in a town called Trumbull, Conn., where the Bunker-Ramo Corp. is installing the computers for the new quotation system.

The new center is being established under a contract with the 3,800-member National Association of Securities Dealers, the self-regulatory body for the over-the-counter market.

20,000 Unlisted Issues.

A spokesman for Bunker-Ramo said the system should be operational late in 1970. Eventually, it will be able to handle as many as 20,000 different unlisted issues. This compares with the 1,137 common and

preferred stocks listed at present on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Nasdaq system will involve three different classifications, or "levels" of subscribers.

Level III will consist of the market-makers in each security.

These individuals will have the ability to put price changes into the computer, providing the basis for all quotations.

Level II will consist of hundreds of retail trading firms entering orders for public investors.

Level I, will supply a representative, or median, bid and ask quote to desk-top terminals already used by brokerage offices to obtain listed quotes.

Nasdaq should enhance competition among market-makers and make it easier for brokers to obtain the best possible prices for their customers. Under present policy, most brokers are required to obtain at least three competing quotes when they buy or sell for a customer. In practice, they rarely do this.

Bunker-Ramo says about 400 brokerage firms with about 700 locations have contracted for the Nasdaq service, including most of the nation's largest firms.

Nasdaq also will provide daily reports of unlisted trading activity, providing volume indications in each stock for the first time.

An OTC market index will be updated hourly, giving investors their first indication of intra-day price changes in the general market.

The company has offered a three-year contract with a 20-cent hourly increase, and up to 25 cents hourly in skill premiums at the start, with

As Guide to Pricing System Revision

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1970

N.Y. Exchanges To Open Today

A tentative settlement of the transit strike in New York City yesterday has made it unnecessary for the New York and American Stock exchanges to remain closed after the New Year's Day holiday.

The exchanges had said they would not open today if the strike took place and was not over by 6 a.m. New York time on Friday.

The settlement, terms of which have not been disclosed, now goes to a membership vote, but the exchanges had said they would reopen on Monday, strike or no strike.

Dow Bows to the New Age, Revises Rail Stock Average

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP).—The venerable Dow Jones average of railroad stocks at long last is going to reflect the fact that airplanes and trucks are here to stay.

Beginning tomorrow—exactly 75 years after the rail average was born—it will be converted into the Dow Jones transportation average. Nine of the 20 rail stocks that make up the average will be dropped and six airline and three trucking company issues will replace them.

Dow Jones & Co., publisher of the Wall Street Journal, said the change was dictated by the

drastically altered pattern of commercial transportation itself. When the railroad average was begun, the rails were the giant movers of freight and people. Automobiles, trucks, buses and airplanes hadn't even arrived on the scene.

"As recent as 20 years ago, the rails still carried 82 percent of all intercity freight on a ton-mileage basis. By last year that share had shrunk to 41 percent."

Newcomers to the average will be American, Eastern, Northwest, Pan American, Trans World and United airlines, Consolidated Freightways, Pacific Intermountain Express, and U.S. Freight Co.

The rail average has been one of a family of Dow Jones averages of which chart the movement of various segments of the securities markets.

The original, and most widely followed one, is the industrial average of 30 blue chip stocks. It was created in 1896 by Charles H. Dow, a newspaper man who with his partner, Edward D. Jones, founded the Wall Street Journal and became a legend in financial circles.

Other Dow Jones averages cover a varied range of 65 stocks, utility issues and bonds.

GE-Union Talks Adjourned; Strike Enters 11th Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP).—Negotiations between General Electric Co. and two unions bargaining nationally have been adjourned until Monday.

The adjournment means the strike, by 133,000 GE workers at plants in 138 U.S. cities, will extend into an 11th week. It is already the longest walkout in GE's corporate history.

Both the AFL-CIO International Union and Electrical Workers and the Independent United Electrical Workers have been bargaining separately here with the aid of federal mediators.

GE employees involved in the strike averaged \$3.35 an hour under now-expired contracts and have demanded increases of 90 cents hourly.

The company has offered a three-year contract with a 20-cent hourly increase and up to 25 cents hourly in skill premiums at the start, with

Automation to Lift the Veil on OTC Dealings

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK (NYT).—Nobody can say for sure, but the U.S. over-the-counter market is supposed to be the biggest stock market in the world.

It also is supposed to be the arena where much of the truly spectacular action in securities takes place and coincidentally, where more manipulations occur than on any stock exchange.

An aura of mystery has clouded unlisted trading for many years, however, because there is no ticker tape to record the transactions.

Thus, just getting a price quotation accurately reflecting the market for more than 100 shares of any stock can be a major project.

Many of the OTC market's shortcomings should be alleviated at some point in the next year when Nasdaq—National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations—becomes a reality.

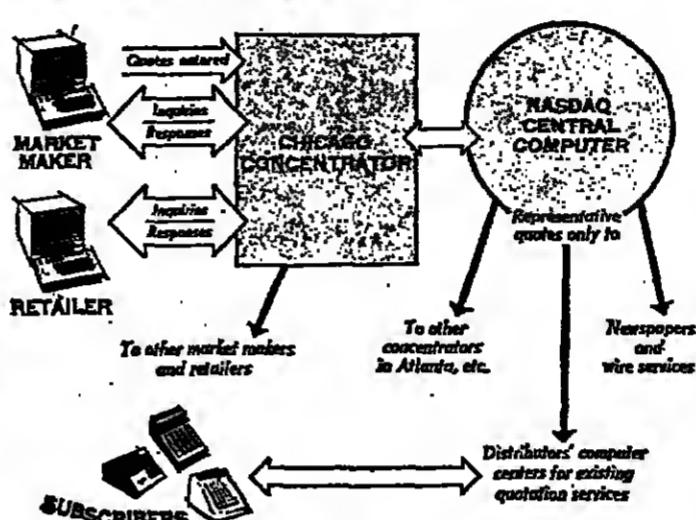
Nasdaq will bring price and volume information on unlisted trading into full public view for the first time.

There will be no ticker tape disclosing each trade but the "click's modern offspring—the electronic quote machine—will supplant the traditional method of getting quotes by telephone.

Invisibility Above.

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HOW QUOTE SYSTEM WILL WORK



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BOOKS

1886 PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS OF AMERICA

By Thomas Byrnes, Police Inspector and Chief of Detective (1880-1895) New York City. Introductions by Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and S. J. Perelman. 433 pp. Chelsea House. \$10.

THE FEAR OF CRIME

By Richard Harris. Introduction by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. 116 pp. Praeger. \$4.95.

OUR CRIMINAL SOCIETY

The Social and Legal Source of Crime in America. By Edwin M. Schur. 244 pp. A Spectrum Book. Prentice Hall. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT to do with criminals?

"Off with their heads," cried the Duchess. "If the conviction rate were doubled in this country, it would do more to eliminate crime in the future than a quadrupling of the funds for any government war on poverty," said Richard M. Nixon in his 1968 position paper on crime, "Toward Freedom From Fear."

"There is nothing that professional criminals fear so much as identification and exposure," said Thomas Byrnes, New York City's Police Inspector and Chief of Detectives from 1880 to 1885. "While both war and crime are indeed fearful phenomena about which we should be intensely concerned, it will hardly do to panic," writes Edwin M. Schur, sociologist, in "Our Criminal Society."

We must be alert to the real dangers that the imagined ones, and our assessments must be informed by whatever authoritative evidence is available."

"Take a bone from a dog: what remains? The dog's owner would remain," said the Red Queen.

So runs the gamut of views discussed in these three books on crime in this country—now the most worrisome issue in the mind of the American public, the pollester tell us. A careful reading of the three instructs, confounds, perplexes, charms and infuriates. I am not sure that the problem is solved, even theoretically. But I am convinced that the Red Queen was smarter than the Duchess.

Chelsea House's charming period piece a replica of a Whit's Who in Crime written by a forthright crimebuster in 1886—instucts us on many incidental matters: how to crack a safe, shoplift, play the confidence game, trade horses fraudulently and pick a random pocket. It offers a biographical gallery, complete with pictures and curriculum vitae, of more than 400 of the nation's criminal elite of the time. Good dirty fun.

But the overriding lesson it conveys is that even if crime at the turn of the century seemed a social affliction worthy of weighty tomes, there was little confusion as to who was criminal and what was to be done. There was a kind of crisp professional respect for the able second-story man. As Arthur Schlesinger writes in his introduction: "Byrnes wrote about criminals in language that might have been taken from the didactic tracts of the day praising contemporary millionaires and telling how they made their money." One need only identify the face and the technique (even at the risk of instructing hesitant neophytes) and the prey was as good as trapped.

Edwin M. Schur, a Tufts University sociologist, provides welcome relief to the legal strictures of legislating a society by stepping back dozen giant steps and examining crime in the broad perspective. He deals with our current inclination to wage "a against crime" much as a sensitive zoologist might confront its own nose: the nose, would conclude, is not an organic abstraction; it is specific.

America invites crime by very essence—by preserving social inequalities, by involving itself in "mass violence abetted, emphasizing "cultural values that help generate crime," "creating" crime through unnecessary legislation, and admitting itself to the notion that crime problems require special crime solutions."

Up to a point, Mr. Schur measured, commonsense analysis is persuasive. Beyond that point, it falters. He is too trusting in the powers of mass government action to combat rottiness. (While he points out that white-collar crime just as pernicious, if not visible, as crime in the streets, he never accounts for bureaucratic corruption.) But at least he is dealing with real problems, not the shadows of histeria.

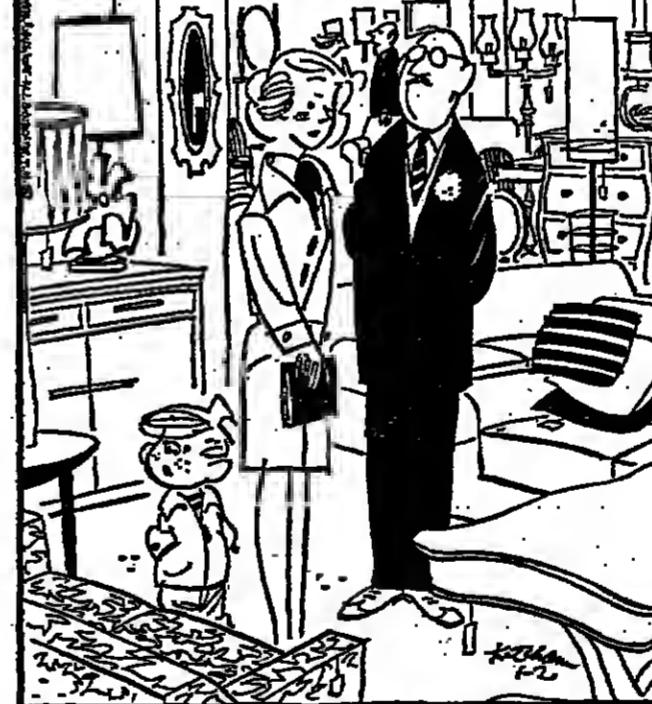
Mr. Lehmann-Haupt reviews these books for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS	45. London tourist attraction	12. Daybreak
1. Wagons	46. Approached	13. "Harper Valley" and others
5. Trick	47. Chemicals	18. Lay waste
9. Okefenokee	48. Union general	24. "—the road
14. Unbalanced	49. Bread spread	25. Endeavored
15. "Pretty inside, all in —"	50. Admits to office	27. Flammable ga
16. Kind of TV film	51. Worship	28. Baseball
17. Deadpan	52. Tough	Half-of-Famer
19. Extreme	53. Mask	30. Takes the sun
20. Aeolian island	54. Directly	31. —fix
21. British statesman	55. Hamlet	32. Exclamation
22. Controversial media plan	56. Betel palm	33. Mighty; Profi
23. Restless sleeper	57. Faculty	34. Precisely
26. Lacking	58. Viewed	35. Modern
28. Abominable snowman	59. Tiresomely	40. Navajo, Indian
32. Eelbub	60. Tapiova	41. Animal
35. Old competitive	61. Destroy	42. Base
37. Song birds	62. Test	43. Over
39. Enthused	63. Chemicals	44. Compound
41. Share of group expenses	64. Mighty; Profi	45. Asian republic;
42. Room recess	65. East German border guard	46. Vietnam
44. Compass point	66. Sheep	47. Norse wife
	67. Gushes; Var.	48. Staled officer
	68. Trusted friends	49. Norse wife
	69. Held	50. Day

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

That scrambled word game
BY RICHARD ARNDT — LEVEL 1

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TABOL

PUPER

SOUPOR

KENRAT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: **A**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **HENNA PIRAN EAGAN AROUND**

Answer: **PIRE**; this over you won't feel very well—**A HANGOVER**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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JULIA LEHRMAN

Observer

Another Last Roundup

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — "Welcome, fellow sufferers, to yet another depressing decade-end roundup. Here with me to round it up in terms that will make us all sorry we were ever born is a panel of distinguished correspondents. Could we start off, Bucky Shores, with some peculiarly depressing observations from you?"

"Indeed, moderator Milt Murdstone. I've seen some dreary decades in my day, but for pure outright unmilitated nastiness, the 1960s takes the cake."

"Excuse me, Bucky Shores. This is your moderator, Milt Murdstone again, and correspondent Jim Jelby would like to interrupt. Have you thought of some good reason why we all might be better off if we had never been born, Jim Jelby?"

"Indeed, moderator Milt Murdstone. I've seen some dreary decades in my day, but for pure outright unmilitated nastiness, the 1960s takes the cake."

"Excuse me, Bucky Shores. This is your moderator, Milt Murdstone again, and correspondent Jim Jelby would like to interrupt. Have you thought of some good reason why we all might be better off if we had never been born, Jim Jelby?"

"No, I haven't. Milt. I just wanted to point out that Bucky Shores said ten years ago that the 1960s was the worst decade in history. What's more, he said 20 years ago that the 1940s was the worst, and 30 years ago that the 1930s was the worst. I'd like to ask Bucky if he's ever seen a decade he could live with. Come in, Bucky Shores."

"No, Jim Jelby, I have never seen a decade I'd want to live in, and as long as I have to do decade-end roundups every ten years for a living, I don't plan to."

"Moderator Milt Murdstone. I wonder if political correspondent Pyle Parker would come in and tell us precisely how much closer to doomsday we have all come as a result of having lived in the 1960s."

"This is moderator Milt Murdstone, Bucky Shores. We had been looking forward to some really depressing political analysis from Pyle Parker, but after reading his own script for today, Pyle stayed home and took cyanide instead of coming to the roundup."

"Moderator Milt Murdstone, this is correspondent Bucky Gow. May I say a good word for the 1960s? I would like to point out that the 1960s was a time when a man could become a figure of fashion merely by forgetting to have his hair cut. In the 1960s, ugly people did not have to feel miserable, because ugliness was in style. Children no longer thought it smart to get drunk."

"Excuse me, moderator Milt Murdstone, but this is Carl Capper, your despatch correspondent. I object very strongly to Bucky Gow's saying a good word for the 1960s. How am I going to work the public into a proper state of despair if this sort of talk is tolerated?"

"Our youth have an insatiable desire for wealth; they have bad manners and atrocious customs regarding dressing their hair and what garments or shoes they wear."

—Plate.

HAIR
In the Sixties

By Jnan Cook

NEW YORK (NYT). — Hair—the long and short of it—became the most controversial four-letter word of the Sixties. Triggered by the Beatles in 1964, the hirsute revolution swept the young in eager imitation of their idols and as an assertion of self. Further incentive, if any were needed, lay in the fact that the new, longer locks proved a substantial irritant to their elders.

Hair, like politics, became a matter of degree. What to some was a new life style for others bordered on the blasphemous. While parents and their bewildering offspring wrangled, school principals pronounced, but with no precedent to guide them.

In Connecticut last year, following a class-by-class inspection of Norwalk's Brian McMahon High School, the principal suspended 51 boys whose hair was said to be too long, possibly the largest mass suspension in the country.

At the same time, in Concord, N.H., the locks of 18 recalcitrant students at Bishop Brady High School were sheared after they ignored a warning from the school administrator, the Rev. Norman Limoges, to get their hair cut. The students, ranging in age from 16 to 18, were taken from their classrooms and put on a school bus and delivered to the local barber for pruning.

And in New Jersey, the State Board of Education reversed the acting state commissioner of education's ruling and said that Michael Berlin, an 18-year-old Edison High School senior, could be graduated with his class, despite the fact that the honor student's sideburns extended to his ear lobes.

As acceptance grew in some quarters, opposition hardened in others. Billboards sprang up around the country showing a shaggy-haired youth with the comment, "Beauty America—get a haircut."

Meanwhile, hair was baving its day in court—both civilian and military. And as elsewhere, decisions varied. Harold Raderman, a talent agent for rock music groups, was ruled against in Federal Court in a "haircut war" against the Army, while a prisoner in solitary confinement because he refused to remove his beard for religious reasons, won his transfer to a regular cell from the State Supreme Court.

Still Waiting

Undisputed, Mr. Raderman is awaiting a United States Supreme Court decision on whether it will enter the fray.

Back at the post, the Army at Fort Ord, Calif., by order of the commanding officer, replaced the compulsory 30-second scalp job for recruits with a choice of six styles.

In Clovis, N.M., a 21-year-old black airman with a modest Afro hair style was court-martialed and convicted for refusing an officer's order to get a haircut at Cannon Air Force Base. He was given three months, demoted and fined.

In Chicago, an airline stewardess whose Afro hair style conflicted with grooming regulations was fired by United Airlines when she refused to change it.

By contrast, the Marine Corps, the last bastion of the haircut, issued pictures of an "Afro-national" hair style to base barbers and announced that the clenched-fist salute of black militants would be tolerated, though not encouraged.

"This haircut thing is really sort of weird," said one Negro



Frank Trabanello of Miami posed for hair billboard.

PEOPLE:

*Is Gina Lollobrigida
To Marry or Not?*



Is Gina getting married, or not? This appears to be the principal problem puzzling many fans and gossips in Rome and elsewhere. Gina Lollobrigida announced early last month that she and her fiance, New York businessman George Kaufman, would be married "as soon as possible," and hinted they would be man and wife by Christmas time. Elaborate wedding plans were outlined by the couple in interviews on both sides of the Atlantic. But somehow the wedding plans appear to have faded from view, and there are indications they may vaporize altogether. In Rome yesterday, Miss Lollobrigida said: "There's always time to be married; it's better not to be hasty." Then she said that next spring would be the earliest she and her fiance could find time for a wedding. But where was the fiance? One place he was not was at the New Year's Eve party in Rome which Gina gave. Excuse: his father was sick in New York. "Work comes first," said the Italian actress at Rome Airport, afterwards.

The Burlington (Wisconsin) Lions Club has scored some kind of "first" by laying about the winner of a lying contest. Asked by a news agency who had won the club's 1969 International Lions Competition, a club official gave the wrong answer. He said the winner was a Swiss who claimed "it is so cold in my home town that the cable cars chase the women." In reality club official Otis Ruelert said, the champion 1969 liar was one Danny Tomovich of Rosemead, Calif., who boasted, "our town is so strict about litter laws that you are fined \$50 for telling a dirty joke."

One of the early shrines of rockdom formally and finally closed its doors yesterday and will become a theater for erotic shows. The Star Club in Hamburg, Germany's St. Pauli fleshpot area, celebrated its swansong with a concert for rock fans—the last it will ever sponsor. The hole-in-the-wall nightspot opened in April, 1962, featuring an unknown British group called The Beatles. They were paid about \$100 weekly. Many other European pop groups got their start at The Star Club, and became famous.

The fifth grandson of Holland's Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard has been named after his grandfather. Bernhard Lucas Emanuel, born in Nijmegen, Holland, on Christmas Day, is the second son of Princess Margriet (third daughter of Juliana and Bernhard) and her husband, commander Pieter van Vollenhoven. The announcement was made at a ceremony in the town hall in Nijmegen, attended by Prime Minister Piet de Jong.

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